

This Week Is
Anti-War Week

DOWN WITH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IN MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA! DOWN WITH MORGAN'S RULE!

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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BOSSSES BOOST FAKE PROSPERITY

EXPERTS BLAME CAPITALISM FOR MURDER OF FRANKS BY TWO MILLIONAIRE PARASITES

The capitalist system under which many workers turn out great profits for a few exploiters is to blame for the murder of young Robert Franks. Both Dr. William Healy, of Boston, one of the defense's most noted alienists, and Richard Loeb himself virtually admit this fact.

Dr. Healy's report on Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, confessed millionaire murderers of the young son of a millionaire pawn-broker, son of a usurer, states that the boys' positions in the world, being without responsibility, with no need of working or having any duties, gave them the feeling of superiority and immunity from the common code of behavior.

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Samuel Gompers may be given the eleventh place on the LaFollette-Wheeler campaign executive committee. This is the title on the latest LaFollette political movie reel. And why not? Gompers is for non-partisan political action and has never failed to endorse one of the capitalist parties, hitherto always the Democratic party. But this year, as if to get rid of him, Wall Street gave Gompers such a hard pill to swallow in the form of John W. Davis that the old man even though accustomed to taking hard medicine, found himself unable to get it down. Hilquit, Gompers, Spreckels, the sugar millionaire, it's anybody's party. Steep right up, boys, and park your principles outside.

Charles MacGowan, the chairman of the Illinois Conference for Progressive Political Action, suggested that the different groups within the conglomeration should not push their particularisms. The admonition was meant for the socialist party. This is a united front with the united front as the end, not the means to the end. Any socialist who thinks there is an opportunity to spread socialism from LaFollette's hand wagon, should have his thinking machinery repaired. Spreckels, the sugar king, William Hale Thompson, the bourgeois demagogue, William Randolph Hearst, the labor bankers, and all those who are backing LaFollette officially or unofficially will not tolerate any "non-sense" from the socialists. They have killed themselves, so why show them any mercy.

If anybody had predicted ten years ago that the socialist party would have endorsed a Republican for president and a Democrat for vice-president on a program upholding the capitalist system, he would be considered an evil prophet. Yet it has come to pass. Debs said that he would not think of endorsing LaFollette on a capitalist ticket even six months ago. But Debs lived long enough to disappoint his admirers. Lenin could not believe that the German social democrats would vote for the war credits in 1914, rotten as he knew they were. They did, and worse. After having seen the German Empire humbled in the dust and the Kaiser sent into exile, they turned around and killed the proletarian revolution and murdered thousands of German workers. Treachery is a drug on the market nowadays. But it is amusing to hear the socialists explain that they are not dead but sleeping temporarily, or sleeping like the hare with one eye open, ready to run away with the C. P. P. A. when LaFollette is not looking.

The Daily Herald of London tells of Jaures' work for international peace and disarmament. Ramsey MacDonald is another famous pacifist. Leon Trotsky is not. Trotsky is the war chief of the Soviet Republic. He organized one of the greatest armies in the world to defend the Russian revolution. He laughs at the pacifist pretensions of MacDonald and Herriot. (Continued on page 6.)

Klux State Passes Law Forbidding Negroes to Vote

DALLAS, Texas, July 29. — Race discrimination in its most blatant form is manifested in the "white man's primary law" enacted by the last Texas legislature which prohibits Negro voters from taking part in Democratic primaries.

The law states that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the state of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are hereby directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

NEGRO LEADER CONDEMNS U. S. IMPERIAL RULE

Brazil to Be Another Haiti, Says Garvey

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
NEW YORK, July 29.—An exposure of the American government's imperialist "war" against the little Negro republic of Haiti, with an appeal to all Negroes and other anti-imperialists of the world to fight for the rights of self-determination for Haiti, is expected at the coming fourth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall, 120 W. 138th St., New York.

Marcus Garvey, president-general of the organization, has made public a broad hint that behind the present "revolution" in Brazil there may be some startling revelations of murderous plotting by Wall Street imperialists to cause disturbances in Brazil in order to use such disturbances as an excuse for the grand entrance of the American military and naval forces into South America for the beginning of a long reign of violence and conquest similar to that which has already been sampled on a smaller scale in Haiti.

Mr. Garvey in a recent address to his followers said:

"Farce and Lie."

"I cannot well understand the policy of America in Haiti. Sometimes I try to understand it one way, and sometimes I have to look at it the other way. Sometimes I believe the American occupation of Haiti was for the purpose of helping the people as they try to present it and adduce arguments to convince us, while, on the other hand, I am strongly of opinion that it is only a game to further cement their control over the black race and exploit alien peoples because, when I come to consider this violation of a people's rights, I realize it is all a farce and a lie."

There is an animal—I believe it is the goat—of which it is said, if its mouth once touches a blade of grass, it never grows again. That is like the white man. Once they enter into a place, if there is anything there, you cannot move them except with a crowbar or a gun. And when they speak all their high sounding philanthropy, I do not know what to think. The nation is still there, and (Continued on page 3.)

PERSIA FORCED TO YIELD BEFORE U. S. PRESSURE

Scout Cruiser Coming for Agent's Body

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
TEHERAN, July 29.—The United States Minister Joseph S. Kornfield has been informed by the Persian authorities that practically all persons implicated in the fight as a result of which the American vice-consul Major Imbrie, was killed, have been arrested.

Further light on the attitude of the Persian government towards America's threatening note is shed by the formal, official announcement of its legation in London.

According to the London representative of the Persian government, the police did not take part in the attack. On the contrary, the police suffered casualties in their attempt to save the American. One policeman was killed and several were seriously wounded in trying to rescue Major Imbrie.

The statement of the Persian legation in London declares also that because of the sectarian feeling at Teheran the police were ordered to do nothing which might aggravate ill feeling. This was the sole reason for the native police refraining from firing on the crowds which congregated at the sacred fountain where Major Imbrie was reported to be taking pictures.

There is little doubt that Persia will be forced to yield to the superior pressure of the American Government. Besides the written note delivered to the Persian government, there were also transmitted stern oral instructions by Minister Kornfield. These have not been made public, but it is understood that they threaten Persia with far more severe penalties than even the official note did.

Spectacular Naval Threat.

From all indications here, it would appear that the American officials have determined that it would be more impressive and dignified to send a new scout cruiser to the Persian Gulf for bringing back the body of Imbrie. At first the American plan was to send one of its destroyers attached to the European division and now in Mediterranean waters. Reports are being circulated to the effect that the Washington administration is planning to give as much international significance to its strong-arm tactics against Persia by sending one of the cruisers now detailed to patrol the route of the American world airplane flight from England to Iceland, Greenland and Labrador.

Persia will, of course, bear all the funeral expenses and will render all honors demanded by the American warship.

Boston Begins Its Anti-Capitalist War Week on "Common"

BOSTON, July 29.—A tremendous demonstration against the wars of predatory capitalism was staged on Boston Common yesterday afternoon by members of the Workers Party and sympathizers who are joining in the Anti-Capitalist War Week protests of workers all over the world. John J. Ballam and Charles G. Roberts, both of Boston, spoke. Thomas F. Gouroy of Worcester, Workers Party candidate for governor of Massachusetts, also addressed the enthusiastic gathering. H. J. Canter was chairman.

Send in that Subscription Today.

SOCIALISTS, IN 1914, DEFENDED, NOT GERMAN CIVILIZATION, BUT PROFITS OF GERMAN BANKERS

HERE are set forth some of the official socialist declarations, in various countries of Europe, at the outbreak of the world war in the summer of 1914, ten years ago. "From Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, came the cry against czarism as the preliminary to the betrayal of socialism. But czarism is gone and the white terror of fascism now rules in the land of the socialist traitors. In reading these extracts let the workers and farmers of the United States unite in declaring that 'it shall never be again.' Let them pledge themselves never to fight another capitalist war. Let them resolve only to fight the international class war against capitalism everywhere."

AND WHERE IS POLAND NOW?

"NAPRZOD," official organ of the Socialist Party of Poland, Aug. 2, 1914:

"This war is our holiest duty. If we desire a bright future for the working class of Poland, if we want to be a free country and a worthy member of the great family of nations."

"When we prepare for a war against Czarism, we are fulfilling a duty not only toward ourselves, but toward the entire working class of Europe, and in the first instance, towards the millions of working people in Russia, who in the last few days have so loudly clanked their chains in the streets of the cities of Russia."

FROM THE HUNGARY OF HORTHY.

"NEPSZAVA," official organ of the Hungarian Social-democratic (socialist) party, August 31, 1914:

"The war that is now being waged against Russian czarism and its vassals is governed by a great historical idea. Consecration to a great historical ideal is swaying the battle fields of Poland and of East Prussia. The thundering of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the charges of the infantry, indicate the carrying out of the democratic program for the liberation of the people."

THE COLLAPSE OF SCHEIDEMANN.

PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN'S Diary, August 3, 1914:

(The Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg before a Reichstag Committee) "... About half-past twelve the chancellor came. I had the feeling that he was pressing my hand very hard and for a very long time, and when he said, 'Good morning, Mr. Scheidemann!' it seemed to me that he wanted to make me understand that he was saying, 'Now our past squabble, let us hope, is done for!' ... I referred to the particular situation in which our party found itself, concerning which the rest of the gentlemen must have some understanding. ... Finally there was an agreement on the following ground: The text of our declaration was to be placed in the hands of the rest of the party leaders at nine o'clock that evening, so that if necessary they might prepare counter-arguments. Haase gave his solemn promise that in no case would occasion for this be given. Under no circumstances will our declaration assail any party. ... But there was still one rock that we had to steer away from—the salute to the Kaiser. 'What are we to do about that?' the gentlemen asked. I begged them not to create new difficulties. During the recess I whispered into the ears of those sitting nearest me, so loud that Delbrück had to hear it: 'In an extreme case I consider a toast to the Kaiser, the people and the Fatherland admissible.' (From the book, 'The Collapse'.)

KARL KREIBICH AND ALOIS NEURATH.

COMRADE KREIBICH published in the Reichenger Vowarts at the outbreak of the war a powerful revolutionary denunciation of war (the text of which, unfortunately, is not at hand). For this reason the "Vowarts" was immediately suppressed—the only paper that had this misfortune in the warring countries. Then Comrades Kreibich and Neurath (who was Youth Secretary in the Reichenger circle) issued a new denunciation of war and from that time on took part in directing the work of anti-militarism.

FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE CLASS WAR.

VLADIMIR ILYITCH LENIN on "War":
"The problem confronts the Third (Communist) International of organizing the powers of the proletariat for a revolutionary attack on capitalist governments; for a class war against the bourgeoisie of all countries, for the purpose of seizing power, and for the triumph of Socialism!"

(Nov. 1, 1914. From "Against the Current," p. 6.)

THE ONLY ROAD TO PROGRESS.

"EXCEPTING for the class war for socialism, there is no possibility of being saved from the loss of civilization, no possibility of progress in Europe."

(July 26, 1914. From "Against the Current," p. 113.)

FOR THE PROFITS OF KRUPP.

"It is not the life and the free development of Germany that is being fought out in this war, as the explanation of the social-democratic (socialist) party goes; not German civilization that is being defended, as the German press writes, but the present profits of the German bank in Asiatic Turkey, and the future profits of Massenmann and Krupp in Morocco and the life of the reactionary forces of Austria."

(Junius-Broschüre, p. 48.)

The Real Sign of Victory

FROM "Against the Current," p. 123, August 23, 1915, by Gregory

Zinoviev, Chairman of the Communist International:

"It is not the idea of international pacifism, but the thought of international class war against the bourgeoisie that will be a sign of victory."

ENEMY PRESS SEEKS TO HIDE UNEMPLOYMENT

Situation is Becoming More Desperate

By JAY LOVESTONE

Almost the entire press of the country is now engaged in throwing out shovel-loads of falsities regarding the economic conditions of the country.

The latest official figures on the trend of employment in more than eighty-six hundred establishments in fifty-two industries, covering at least two and a half million workers, belies all the assertions of the employing class newspapers about the country having turned the corner for new prosperity.

Last month saw a further decrease of 3.8 per cent in employment in the manufacturing industries. At the same time the payroll totals declined 6.7 per cent and per capita earnings fell 3 per cent.

Worst in the East.

The East North Central group of states was the hardest hit in employment and payroll totals for June, showing a decrease of nearly 7 (6.5) and 11 (10.6) percent respectively. In the New England states, employment fell nearly 3 percent and payrolls close to 5 percent within the last month. The West North Central states indicate a decrease of nearly 2 percent in the number of workers engaged and in the total wages paid. The South Atlantic Division shows a fall of more than 2 percent in employment and more than 5 percent in wages paid. The West South Central Division and the Pacific tier of states also show losses for last month. Only the Mountain group of states gained slightly in June.

According to the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the food group, having six industries, shows average increases of 1.7 percent in employment and 2.4 percent in wages for the month of June. Nine of the ten textile industries decreased their working forces and wages last month. The textile group as a whole shows a fall of 2.7 percent in the number of workers employed and 5.1 percent in the total payroll as compared with the preceding month.

As a result of seasonal activity, the structural iron work industry was the only exception to the decrease in this group of seven industries. The iron and steel industry dropped 7 percent of its workers and paid nearly 17 percent less in wages last month.

The largest decreases in employment and earnings were as follows: The fertilizer industry, 30 percent in the number of workers engaged and 24.6 percent in the total wages paid; in the agricultural implement industry, a 12.5 percent fall in employment and 15.2 percent in the wages paid. In the automobile industry the decline in employment was 10.6 percent and in wages 17.5 percent for the month. (Continued on page 3.)

GET CANNON SPEECH IN DAILY WORKER SATURDAY

OUR AIMS AND TACTICS IN THE TRADE UNIONS is the title of the lecture delivered by James Cannon, assistant national secretary of the Workers Party, at a party conference of coal miners in St. Louis, on Sunday, July 27. This speech will be published in full in the magazine section of the DAILY WORKER on Saturday, August 2.

Be sure to get the DAILY WORKER Saturday and read this very interesting and important article.

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BOOST COMMUNIST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BY GETTING NEW SUBS FOR "THE DAILY WORKER"

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U. S. LAWLESSLY DEPORTS ALIENS ON FAKE VISAS

Send Russians on False Passports of Priest

(By Federated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 29.—Deliberate defiance of the law in the shipping to Europe of Russian aliens charged with being Communists, and without legal passports whereby they may be admitted into Russia, is charged against the Department of Labor by the American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter of protest delivered to Secretary of Labor Davis. An untraced Ukrainian priest named Ivan Ardan, claiming to represent the "Ukrainian People's Republic (of Petura)" which was suppressed four years ago, is the tool employed in the issuance of these fake passports. One recent victim was Grofey Okolentko, who was sent to Switzerland and has just returned on the Leviathan. Another, Michael Bilokunsky, deported to Switzerland on May 24, is now "stranded and starving in Vienna."

Ex-Priest Faker.
In answer to inquiries by the Civil Liberties Union, the state department some time ago formally declared that it had not recognized the self-styled Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission, which is the name under which Ardan and various confederates have operated. The Canadian government has arrested a representative of this group and stopped his traffic in worthless passports. The address of Ardan was formerly 1901 Columbia Road, Washington, and has now been changed to 2507 Brentwood Road, where the express refuses to see or talk to the priest.

Immigration Head Involunt.
"When we get a fellow that we want to deport to Russia we send Ardan for a passport, and we shall keep on doing it so long as we choose," was the belligerent declaration of Inspector Russell, at the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Labor. Russell claimed to have full authority over deportation of undesirable aliens. "Don't you know that Ardan is a fraud, that his government has been dead for four years past, and that nobody with one of his fake papers can get into Ukraine or any other part of Russia?" he was asked.

"I don't know as I have to answer you anything," was the reply. "So long as we can get the Swiss consul general in New York to put a visa on the passport, it is good enough for us. The Russian goes to Switzerland, and that is the lookout of the Swiss. He can't come back here."

Swiss Rumanians Obey U. S.
Nevertheless, Grofey Okolentko has come back from Switzerland, and at the expense of the American government. Ardan pocketed the fee for issuance of a passport. In the same way, a number of victims were sent to Germany, where they were stranded. Some were finally permitted to enter Russia; others were returned here. Then the Swiss and Rumanian consuls were induced to assist in the lawbreaking.

The signers of the Civil Liberties protest letter, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Roger M. Baldwin, state that hundreds of Russians, under order of deportation, are at liberty under bonds, awaiting the time when, by diplomatic recognition of Russia, the American government can legally deport them. A Yazkoff, official Soviet representative in Canada, warns all Russian citizens that no passports issued by Ardan, or by his New York representative, Zahajovich, will be recognized at the Soviet borders.

I. W. W. Subject of T. U. E. L. Meeting; Militants Meet Wednesday, Tonight

Harrison George, writer and speaker, active for years in the I. W. W., will speak on "The I. W. W. in the Labor Movement" at the next meeting of the T. U. E. L. on Wednesday, July 30, at North-West Hall, corner North and Western avenues.

Beside this lecture, Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will speak on the latest developments of Labor in this country and the world over. These summaries have become a fixed feature of every general meeting and are increasing in popularity.

Jack Johnstone, A. Overgard and Erwin Girsch will report on the situation in the Building, Metal and Needle Trades, including a special report on the situation in the Journeymen Tailors.

For a real view of conditions in the field of organized labor, with reports by attending delegates, these meetings, and especially the one tonight, should receive the attention of every thinking worker in Chicago.

The Significance of August 10th

"Most everything has significance these days, so why not August 10th?" triumphantly demanded Sam Hammersmark, Advertising Manager of the DAILY WORKER, as he waded into the editorial staff with fifty verbal blows over the scanty publicity hitherto given to what Sam opines will be the biggest event of the season.

"June 17 has come and gone and July 4 is dead and gone," continued Comrade Hammersmark, waxing lyrical as Max Schachtman would say "but August 10—say why not write something about it, he cooed finding his bellicosity created a united front of the general staff against him."

To allay your well-founded excitement we desire to inform you that it is not going to be another political convention, but it will be a gathering of workers and in the

MORGAN'S SCAB KENTUCKY MINES GET NEW RAIL CONNECTIONS FOR COMPETITION WITH UNION FIELDS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Capital is preparing with all possible speed to develop in western Kentucky a strong non-union coal field in direct competition with the union mines of southern Illinois. New rail connections are being pushed to open up virgin coal land and 15 new operations are in prospect. This field enjoys exceptionally low freight rates into the north and northwest and low cost of production obtained in some instances by cheating the non-union miners. Miners and operators of southern Illinois are seriously affected.

Such are the conclusions of a committee of Herrin, Ill., business men who made a trip of inspection thru Kentucky coal regions under the lead of H. W. Trovillion, editor of the Herrin News.

Morgan's Scab Mines.
They found that non-union mines alone enjoyed anything like steady operation, mentioning especially the West Kentucky Coal Co., which bankers assert has the backing of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Their report says, "The statement that this field is going to cut quite a figure in competing with southern Illinois was borne out by what the party saw on every hand. In fact the preparations being made for a big tonnage, the opening of new properties, the building of a new coal line by the Illinois Central railway and the feeling expressed everywhere that the country was on the threshold of a great boom convinced the party that here is a coal field to be reckoned with and that it would affect southern Illinois more than any other field with which it would come into competition."

Union Region Shut Down.
They did not go into Muhlenberg region because it was solid union and shut down. But they reported a general feeling "that Muhlenberg territory will never operate other than union mines as the unions have the situation there well in hand."

Reports of extremely low non-union production costs were found to be current, coupled with the charge that non-union miners were often cheated on weight, thus getting paid as low as 30c to 40c a ton. Strip mines, frequently with considerable production, are being opened up all along the railways. Wages at such mines ranged from \$3.75 to \$4 a day which enabled the operators to get their coal out as cheap as 50c a ton.

Wages in Morgan's Mines.
One part of the report deals with the St. Bernard company which went non-union when it was taken over by J. P. Morgan's West Kentucky Coal Co. Their miners' wages are: loaders, 60.8c per ton, machine men, \$5.58 a day, drivers and trip riders, \$5.56, timbermen and switch layers, \$5.48, motormen, \$5.75; track layers and helpers, 5.28, inside labor, \$5.26, outside labor, \$4.86, and trappers, \$2.72. The men are represented by a company union with a council of 4 miners and 3 representatives of the company to handle grievances.

New Coal Road Running North.
"What gives the greatest promise to this coal field," the report says, "is the building of the Illinois Central railway cutoff which will open in October. The line is constructed with so slight a grade that it will permit the operation of heavy trains." Congested transportation alone prevented Kentucky coal from playing its full strikebreaking roll during the 1922 strike. When the shophmen's strike plugged up the little neck of the Kentucky bottle the victory of the miners was assured. Capital is evidently working to eliminate this weak point in their line of battle.

LABOR BOARD DELAYS ACTION AGAINST UNION

Railroad Brotherhoods Gain a Point

The United States Railroad Labor Board, after arbitrarily ruling that its former decision that the railroad brotherhoods must submit to the board's jurisdiction of wage disputes with Western railroad carriers, yesterday postponed further action on the matter until September 8th, according to the announcement from the office of Ben Hooper.

Hooper, who is chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, had declared that court action to force the railroad union representatives to testify would be taken "promptly and with certitude." But at yesterday's session of the board the matter was postponed.

Under the Transportation Act, created in 1920, the railroad unions have the right to negotiate with the individual carriers. This they have not yet done, is their claim. There is a possibility that the railroad unions will challenge the constitutionality of the Transportation Act.

Attorney Donald Richberg announced that the arbitrary ruling of the Labor Board is "a lawless abuse of public authority and denies the employees the undoubted constitutional rights, that of liberty of contract and the right not to be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law."

Soviet Trade with Denmark Increases Since Recognition

(Rosta News)

LENINGRAD, July 29.—In spite of the fact that the Soviet Trade Mission in Denmark has been established but a short time, the results achieved are quite substantial, says Mr. Stihl, Acting Trade Commissioner of the USSR at Copenhagen.

The Soviet has placed big orders for special barrel wood, cement, machinery and chemicals, the Danish manufacturers having agreed to a six months' credit. As for Soviet exports, the Danish market is interested in purchasing sunflower, flax and cotton oils, as well as Russian rye, whose excellent quality makes it possible for it to compete with American rye which has flooded the Danish market. The results are that about 30 per cent of Denmark's requirements of grain are now covered by Soviet rye.

Stone Age Skeletons Of Men and Animals Found in Far Siberia

MOSCOW, July 29.—Discoveries which may prove to be an important contribution to the cultural history of mankind, have been made by two archaeologists, Professors Auerbach and Sosnowsky, who have been carrying on excavations in Siberia for the past two years for the purpose of discovering the remains of the first man settlement in that part of the world.

The excavations have resulted in the discovery of human skeletons of the Stone Age, and the unearthing of bones of bisons, gigantic deer and mammoths, resembling the American buffalo. 700 different kinds of stone weapons were also discovered.

The excavations have resulted in the discovery of human skeletons of the Stone Age, and the unearthing of bones of bisons, gigantic deer and mammoths, resembling the American buffalo. 700 different kinds of stone weapons were also discovered.

that breaks the rule.

On August 10, the Workers Party Annual Press Picnic will take place in Riverview Park. This year the DAILY WORKER will be the big gun among the flock of Workers Party papers which will seek aid and comfort from party members and sympathizers. Tickets sell for 35 cents each. By arrangement with other sections of the Workers Party all other party and league affairs are off for that day.

Workers Party members and sympathizers, we are inviting you to Riverview Park on August 10, not only because we know you are the tiger's mustache as far as militancy is concerned, but we are going to give you the time of your lives besides. Watch-out for the August 10 DAILY WORKER publicity. It will be a picnic in itself.

HOW THIS YANKEE AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO CAN LIE

Warren's Stuff is the Rawest Ever

MEXICO CITY, July 29.—The statements made by Ambassador Warren before returning to the United States are characteristic of the hypocrisy of United States imperialism. He said that his country never tried to butt into the affairs of the Latin-American countries. Yet in Peru, where for 104 years no president has ever been re-elected, the tyrant Leguia has been made president for the second term because he has granted unheard-of concessions to American interests.

"The U. S. has no scruples about changing constitutions where it suits her purpose," is the statement made by Anibal Secada, well known newspaper man of Peru, who was exiled for leading a successful strike against American interests. Nor does she hesitate to uphold a constitution where it is to her advantage, as she is doing in Nicaragua, for example.

She is opposed to President Martinez, because she has not been able to get as much out of him as she did out of Leguia, and so does not wish to see him re-elected. In Peru a few months before election the constitution was suddenly changed, and all those opposed to the amendment making re-election legal were either imprisoned or exiled.

Ambassador Warren goes on patently: "We have helped President Obregon put down the de la Huerta revolt." He says nothing about the fact that the U. S. unloaded a lot of rotten "Emfield" rifles for a fat price, which have caused numerous accidents and many deaths among the soldiers who used them.

American Farmers' Co-operatives Do Prosperous Business

There are over 10,000 farmers' co-operative enterprises in the United States, and the 8,313 of them reporting in 1923 transacted a business of \$1,700,000,000. The government experts agree that the business of the 20,000 societies which have not yet reported will run the total well over \$2,000,000,000.

The farmers' co-operative activities follow four main lines of marketing besides a large amount of collective purchasing, says the All-American Co-operative Commission. Figures compiled by the government show that there are 2,600 co-operatives for the handling and marketing of grain, 1,841 for dairy products, 1,182 for live stock, and 957 for the growing, grading, and marketing of fruits and vegetables. The grain co-operatives did almost an even half billion dollars worth of business during the year, while dairy products and fruit and vegetable co-operatives each handled around \$300,000,000 for the same period.

The farmers are not only learning to get more for their crops thru co-operative producers' societies, but they are also cutting down their expenses by the co-operative purchase of farm and home supplies. There are about 1,000 such co-operatives now serving the farmers of the country, doing a business of \$50,000,000 a year.

Virgin Islands Have Too Big Budget But Governor Says O. K.

By ROTHSCCHILD FRANCIS

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
ST. THOMAS, V. I., July 29.—The legislature here, a survival of early Danish Rule, and elected by property franchise, passed a Budget where the expenditures exceed the revenue twice, as follows:

Total expenditures.....	Francs 1,263,078
Total revenues.....	623,300

Total deficit..... 639,778

The governor, a captain of the U. S. Navy, remarked at the end of the Budget: "The above Budget is hereby sanctioned and approved in whole. The deficit of Francs, 639,778, is greater than the Government is, at present, able to see its way towards financing, and it is on this basis and with this understanding that this Budget is approved."

Eastman, Gold in London.

"This is Fleet Street, busiest newspaper row I've ever seen," writes Michael Gold from London. Gold is on the staff of the "Liberator" and has been writing on the Pacific coast until recently. Gold reports that he has seen Max Eastman, former editor of the "Liberator," who also has just arrived in London, but from a different direction. Eastman has been in Russia for some time.

Blame Boozie or Beef?

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—John Voll, 55, of Philadelphia, and president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, is dead here of acute indigestion. Voll had been prominent in labor circles for twenty years and for nine years was president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

House of Morgan Fears Beating of New Drums of War

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

TODAY, the beating of war drums is again heard in Western Europe. On the tenth anniversary of the last great war, General Nollet, the French minister of war, makes new threats, this time, against Great Britain.

Ten years ago, today, cannonading began along the banks of the Danube, following the declaration of war by Austria upon Serbia, for the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent and his wife at Sarajevo. But the war spread over all Europe, practically over all the world, drawing in Japan as well as the United States.

The struggle finally developed into a great military tug-of-war, between millions upon millions of armed humans, for possession of the coal and iron, for the ownership of the great industries of the Valley of the Ruhr.

TODAY, the soldiers of France occupy the Ruhr. Great Britain and the House of Morgan, backed by the United States government, ask France and her soldiers to get out of the Ruhr.

The tug-of-war, following the armistice, was shifted thru fifteen separate conferences, until it has now reached the banks of the Thames, in London. It is a desperate diplomatic struggle, under the thumb of the international financier, J. Pierpont Morgan, who is himself hastening across the Atlantic Ocean, in an effort to break the deadlock.

Morgan wants his money. Secretaries Hughes and Mellon, the latter the third richest man in the United States, are in London to help him get it. The British are going to have a hard time paying their debts, if industry is not revived and put on a stable basis in Western Europe.

When the war drums beat today, they beat for the same reason that they rolled out their ominous portent ten years ago. In 1914 France and Germany faced each other for the supreme position in Europe, for its industrial overlordship. Today, in 1924, France faces Great Britain as she faced Germany, ten years ago.

The "labor government" of J. Ramsay MacDonald prepares a display of battleships, 40 miles long, for the benefit of the French diplomats in London, just as Kaiser Wilhelm had his regular military maneuvers. In fact, ten years ago, on the eve of the war, the Kaiser had his naval display in the North Sea, just as Premier MacDonald is having his now.

To be sure, it arouses the French. The French minister of war, Nollet, in London, hands in his resignation to Premier Herriot for the fourth time.

Minister of War Nollet refused to attend MacDonald's naval maneuver last Saturday at Spithead. Instead, he promised, that when Premier MacDonald next comes to Paris, he will prepare a military maneuver of 200,000 French soldiers for the British "labor" premier. There is no love lost here.

To be sure, both the French and British can agree on placing the blame for most of their troubles on the shoulders of the American bankers. The borrowers are always able to unite against the lender. France and England can form a united front against the Wall Street loan sharks. But if Wall Street cannot force both France and England into submission, it must back either one against the other. And since Morgan is financial agent for England, it is logical that the United States should back the British against the French, with Germany also an ally of British imperialism. Thus the line-up changes in the short period of a decade.

U. S. Secretary of State Hughes, the diplomat of the Standard Oil Trust, rushes across the channel to Paris to warn the French that:

"The alternative of success of the (London) conference is so disastrous that I still believe a satisfactory solution can be reached." He means, of course, "must be reached."

The cables report also that the American Ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, former president of the American Bankers' Association, is trying to get Hughes together with the former French premier, so that Hughes can urge Poincare not to attack Premier Herriot, and to warn him (Poincare) of the "serious economic and financial results which are inevitable if the experts' plan is not adopted, and an amicable solution for the reparations problem found."

It is very evident that the House of Morgan does not want war right now, between France and Great Britain. Memories of ten years ago among the great masses of Western European workers, are still too vivid. No matter how keen the rivalries of French and British imperialism may be, the House of Morgan is trying to hold them in check.

For Wall Street fears that new mobilizations in France and Great Britain, for new wars, may result in the grand mobilization of the working masses against their own governments, for the triumph of Workers' Rule against the capitalist rulers at home.

Then the House of Morgan would be compelled to kiss "Good Bye" to all its investments in Europe, just as it bade farewell to loans made to the czar when the Russian workers and farmers came into power.

There is good reason why J. Pierpont Morgan is hastening to Europe. He hears the roll of new war drums on the tenth anniversary of the War of 1914. If war comes, it must be the war that will mean the end of the House of Morgan.

French Socialist Treason in 1914

RENAUDEL in "Humanity," August 4, 1914:

"The chamber will hold a session tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, in which it will grant a loan. This loan will be granted unanimously."

"German imperialism, which a few days ago revealed itself in an open manifesto of the socialist party, is displaying itself in all its brutality, and it seems to us that the hour has come when Europe, if she does not wish to bend under the yoke of German imperialism, will pay Germany in her own coin, of the abuse of brute force."

"Germany has arrayed all Europe against her. We await the verdict of battle and hope that it may end victoriously for us."

Let It Never Be Again!

CANADA MINERS DEMAND HOWAT'S REINSTATEMENT

District 18 Supports Militant Miners

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

CALGARY, Alta., July 29.—In spite of the opposition of the reactionary officialdom of District 18, U. M. W. of A., the rank and file of the miners have shown themselves to be wholeheartedly behind the movement to secure the reinstatement of Alexander Howat into the union. Eighteen local unions have demanded that a special convention be immediately called for the purpose of demanding on behalf of the district that the Lewis administration call a special international convention to take up the question of the reinstatement of the militant miners, including Howat, expelled by the Lewis machine.

Since April 1st the miners of this district have been on strike against a reduction of \$1.17 a day. For the first two months of the strike no relief funds were available until the workers of Canada started supporting the miners with donations. In this work the Communist Party of Canada has taken a leading part. The officialdom of the district also introduced the policy of signing individual agreements with local operators at the old scale of wages. Resentment against the Lewis administration because any funds for relief were refused the miners, combined with the mismanagement of the strike, and the determination to aid the fight to reinstate Alexander Howat led to the demand for the special district convention. The yellow district officialdom refuses to call the convention because it knows that the convention would support the resolutions introduced by the militants in the union.

Striking Two Months.

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Don't Be Misled.

The work of lining up the locals for the calling of a special convention is continuing, and in some places the more impatient of the miners are talking of the necessity of a "rank and file" convention to be held in spite of Sherman and his gang. But this step is held to be premature by many miners, since it would play into the hands of Sherman. They hold that if the "rank and file" convention is held, Sherman will expel the locals participating in it on the plea that he has to preserve the unity of the union during a strike, and that the convention is called to split from the U. M. W. It is also common knowledge that Sherman would be only too glad to get rid of the militants before the district elections take place in December of this year. Whether the miners are led into a rank and file convention, thus giving Sherman a chance to smash them, will depend upon the leadership of the militants in the local unions.

The Canadian coal miners are solidly behind the fight of Alexander Howat and the other expelled militants to get reinstated into the union. District 26 is under the "provisional government" of the Lewis machine and is therefore unable to demand that a special international convention be called, but the miners of District 18 are taking steps to add their forces to those already lined up in the reinstatement of Alexander Howat.

SOVIET EXPORTS GAINED TENFOLD IN THREE YEARS

Trade with America Is Growing Fastest

NEW YORK, July 29.—A ten-fold increase in Russian exports in the first half of the current fiscal year, as compared with the year ending Oct. 1, 1921, is reported by the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, from figures of the Russian Bureau of imports and export trade. Russia's trade with the United States is revealed as the fastest growing of all trade between Russian and foreign countries, imports from the United States having grown from 3 per cent of Russia's total import in 1922-23 to 7.6 per cent in the last fiscal year. The four principal items of Russian import now are metals, fuel, chemicals and textiles.

Whereas Russia's principal group imports at the beginning of the fiscal year 1922-23 were foodstuffs, amounting then to about 20 per cent of her entire imports, this group comprised only 6 per cent of the total Russian imports in the four months of the current fiscal year. This was said to bear out reports that Russia is able to feed herself and that the big demand is now for goods for industrial purposes.

FEAR OF GERMAN LABOR REVOLT SPURS HUGHES

Communists Rousing Teuton Workers

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 29.—Fear of a German revolution which may overwhelm western capitalism is spurring diplomats on to more ardent efforts in behalf of the Dawes plan. The Anglo-American bankers are pressing the Bolshevik argument on the French and Belgian opponents at the inter-allied conference.

Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Thomas W. Lamont and Ramsay MacDonald are insisting that the French waive all the obstacles they have been interposing to the plan to summon the German representatives, it was learned.

They are said to be emphasizing the necessity of getting bourgeois German co-operation in the program with out delay and are warning the French of the propaganda which German Communists are making out of the international squabble for the control of Germany.

Fighting Workers' Revolution. The Dawes plan proponents argue that once the program is in effect that German workers can be regulated far more effectively than at present and that the menace of revolution can be met by a united allied front.

Hughes today stated publicly that the Dawes plan, however, rests on adequate guarantees for the international loan to Germany. His statement follows a declaration by U. S. Ambassador Kellogg in defense of the banking interests and is interpreted as assurance that there will be no receding from the broad principle that the bankers' interests must be held paramount over those of French nationalism in the execution of the commissioning plan.

See U. S. Dictatorship.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, July 29.—American imperialism holds the balance of power between the rival capitals of England and France, says a statement on the international situation issued by the Communist International.

The Comintern sees a coming dictatorship of American capitalism over all of Europe that is not under the sway of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The pseudo Labor government of England and the Left Bloc of France are designated as the masks behind which Morgan's American autocracy is hiding its dictatorship. Both of these pacifist-democratic groups are supporting the Dawes plan for bankers' control of middle Europe.

Germans Face 12-Hour Day. "The result of the present London conference," continues the Comintern's statement, "will bring to the German workers a 12-hour day, dismissal of 50 per cent of the railway workers, curtailment of the state employees, imposition of heavy taxes, increased customs and railroad tariffs will be converted into slaves of democracy and coolies of capitalism." America itself, however, cannot escape the consequences of capitalist breakdown, the Comintern's message says in another place. Two million farmers have left the soil, America's internal market is being reduced, her expansion in Latin America cannot go on indefinitely and Europe cannot absorb American goods as formerly.

Communists Arouse Germans. BERLIN, July 29.—The Communist movement of Germany, which registered a following of 4,000,000 adults at the last national election, is arousing the workers of the nation to the menace of the Dawes plan. Revolutionary spirit is on the ascendancy.

Bulgarian Revolt Impends. SOFIA, July 29.—Likelihood of a revolutionary overturn of the reactionary Tsankoff government is enhanced by crop difficulties. The government is threatening more repressive measures but disaffection in the army is causing it to hesitate. A similar condition in Roumania makes prospects of military support from that country very doubtful.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS DESPERATE

(Continued from page 1)
month. The total wages paid on class one railroads was nearly two percent less.

Sharp Decline in Year

The Department of Labor further says that its reports, based on the conditions in the identical plants for the last two years, show a decrease of 12.9 percent in employment; 16.5 percent in payroll totals; and 4.6 percent in per capita earnings from June 1923 thru June 1924.

The New England group of states leads in the reduction of employment and wages with 16.1 and 24.4 percent respectively for the year. In the East North Central Division the decline in employment was 13.7 percent and in payroll totals 16 percent, since last June. The Middle Atlantic states indicate a decrease of 13 percent in employment and 16.4 percent in payroll totals since June 1923. The remaining divisions also show large decreases in both items for the year.

Forty-seven of the fifty-two industries surveyed show a decline in employment. Forty-three industries show a decline in payroll total during this period.

The brick, confectionary, baking, pottery, and book and job printing show increases in employment of from 2.5 to 5 percent for the year.

In the last twelve months, thirty industries reduced their working forces by more than 10 percent. The workers engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements were the hardest hit with a reduction of 31.6 percent.

Machinists Severely Hit

The foundry and machine shop workers lost nearly 24 percent. The workmen engaged in steam-railroad car building and repairing lost 22 percent of the total employed. Seventeen percent of the leather workers and 19 percent of the cotton goods and shirt workers were dismissed within the last year. The automobile industry shows a loss of 16.4 percent; woolen and worsted goods, 14.8 percent; and iron and steel 12.4 percent in the number employed during the year.

The decrease in payrolls in the above industries was even greater in the last twelve months. In cotton goods there was a decrease of thirty-five percent in payroll totals; foundries and machine shops, more than 28 percent. Agricultural implements and carpets, more than 27 percent; automobiles, more than 23 percent; woolen goods, nearly 24 percent; steam-railroad car building and repairing, about 23 percent; and the iron and steel industry, close to 22 percent, in the total payrolls.

In the last year, there was also a decrease in the per capita earnings of 20 percent in the cotton goods industry; more than 19 percent in the carpet industry; 10 1/2 percent in the iron and steel industry; more than 10 percent in woolen goods manufacturing, and more than 9 percent in the men's clothing industry.

Great Mass Unemployed Forty percent of the nearly 6,000 plants investigated by the Department of Labor were operating on part time schedule. Sixty-two percent of these plants were operating with reduced forces. At the same time wage decreases were reported by 102 establishments in 25 industries.

No government survey has yet been made to indicate the total number of unemployed in the country. Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who recently made an address before the International Association of Public Employment Services, holding its convention in Chicago, shed some light on the normal unemployment situation. From his statement which we herewith supply one can judge approximately the extent of unemployment prevailing in the country at this moment when the situation is quite aggravated.

Said Mr. Stewart: "A study of the payroll data in the manufacturing industries, which employ eleven million of our population, indicates that the fluctuation in volume of employment alone spells an average total of twelve months unemployment for from one million five hundred thousand to one million seven hundred and fifty thousand of that total number. Of course, I do not mean that this number of individuals are out of work for twelve months, but the average aggregate of idleness for the low percentage of full employment in various industries amounts to about one million seven hundred and fifty thousand being idle all the time."

No Prosperity Signs

In view of the great emphasis now being laid on a revival of prosperity

by the big metropolitan newspapers and the leading rural organs; the following indicators of the actual economic trend are especially significant.

At Martinsburg, West Virginia, six plants of the Interwoven Mills cut wages 10 percent. At Youngstown, Ohio, the wages of the sheet and tin workers have just been reduced ten cents a hundred pounds. Twenty six operators in the Kanawha, West Virginia Coal field, posted last week a scale of wages cutting the tonnage rates to the same level as those of 1917. The McKeesport Tin Plate Company has reduced its wages by 20 percent. The Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association is seeking to cut wages 10 percent.

In Calf's State

The advanced report of the Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Massachusetts for July shows a further decrease of nearly 3 percent in the number of employees; a fall of more than 4 percent in the total payroll and a decline of 1.3 percent in the average weekly earnings per person. Twenty of the thirty-six industries surveyed show a decline in weekly earnings in June, as compared with May. Twenty-seven of these industries in Massachusetts show a decline in the number of employees for this period. Nearly 72 percent of the establishments are reported to be operating below the normal pace.

Abandon Many Illinois Mines

The latest report of the Illinois Coal Operators Association shows that 138 mines or 35 percent of the total shipping mines of the state, representing 21 percent of the total state output, and employing 25 percent of the miners "have been closed indefinitely or abandoned." Nearly 200 mines are now being operated less than two days a week. The approximate value of the mines abandoned or closed indefinitely is said to be about forty million dollars.

Finally, the report just issued by the Department of Commerce on the domestic business conditions reveals the following situation: The total operation of spindle hours reported by cotton mills for the month of June shows a decrease of nearly six hundred thousand from the preceding month and a fall of more than three million spindle hours from the corresponding month of 1923.

Copper And Auto Slump

Then, the merchant big iron furnaces and the gray iron foundries, and the fine production of copper, report further decreases in production for June. In the same period the production of passenger automobiles decreased more than sixty thousand from the preceding month and nearly one hundred thousand from June 1923. June car loadings were more than a half a million less than they were a year ago.

Experts Blame Social Order of Capitalism For Franks Murder

(Continued from page 1)

of ill-repute upon his millions, sits in the inner circle drinking in eagerly the state's reports and "warming" his heart with the thought of the vengeance he will take. He draws little sympathy from the crowd and none from the workers who have been fleeced by either himself or his father in their old (now vanished) "loop" shop.

Untried Criminals.

"Jake" Loeb, former superintendent of schools and opponent of the teachers' councils and the teachers' union, sits back untried for all his crimes against workers.

Leopold's older brother looks suave, capable of crimes of monetary profit rather than of thrills such as Nathan experimented in. The Leopold father is the one worried person in the court room. His world has been turned upside down. Whatever crimes he may have committed against the working class probably do not disturb him, but the fact that the family is brought into such a trying situation.

Capitalism Goes Free.

The trial of young Loeb and Leopold attracts attention around the world because of the prominence of the participants and opponent of the teachers' councils and the teachers' union, sits back untried for all his crimes against workers. Leopold's older brother looks suave, capable of crimes of monetary profit rather than of thrills such as Nathan experimented in. The Leopold father is the one worried person in the court room. His world has been turned upside down. Whatever crimes he may have committed against the working class probably do not disturb him, but the fact that the family is brought into such a trying situation.

GOVERNOR SMALL TAKES STAND IN BIG GRAFT TRIAL

Len Was Millionaire Before Governor

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—Governor Len Small, candidate for governor of this state to succeed himself and possible ally of LaFollette in the presidential scramble, took the witness stand here today in the suit seeking to compel him to return to the state \$2,000,000 interest on state funds which Small is charged with loaning to business concerns and putting the interest in his own pocket while he was state treasurer.

The governor, of course, denied the charges. He had dodged the witness stand for three years and significance was attached to his appearance now on the eve of the election campaign, before Master in Chancery Charles G. Briggie, who is, incidentally, chairman of the Sangamon county republican committee.

The case has unusual political importance, owing to the fact that a person owing the state money is ineligible to the office of governor, and Master Briggie must be able by August 5 to state whether or not Small owes the state of Illinois interest money.

Magnate's friend.

Small, in giving a history of his career admitted his connection with the great railroad magnate, Theodore Shonts and later with the Illinois Central, which developed into a great real estate, enterprise and electric road promotion which accounts in part for the governor's wealth.

In 1900, Shonts, then president of The Three Eye Railroad owned a large tract of land west of Kankakee along its track. He employed promoters to build a factory town on the site. Somebody had to act as a blind for the railroad, to be responsible for the purchase of the land and the payments. Mr. Small was one of the selected.

After a while Shonts quit The Three Eye Railroad and turned over his interests to the Illinois Central. The latter was not anxious to build a fac-

NEGRO HITS U. S. IMPERIALISM

(Continued from page 1)

we will give America credit for having a conscience which can be reached and appealed to in time of need, and so we are going to try to reach that conscience in the month of August. We are going to find out whether they are going to stabilize the country and put her in a position where she is going to be dignified and respected.

First Haiti, Then Brazil.

"I believe, however, that they are playing the same game there as they are playing in Brazil. You have heard of the 'revolution' in Brazil. Brazil is now in a state of turmoil and war. Brazil is getting on so well. The Brazilians have been a progressive colored people. But for the last ten or twenty years white folks have started to emigrate to Brazil from England, France, Germany, and Continental Europe. Now, we are hearing of 'revolutions' down there. Americans have been going there in numbers for the past 20 years. Some may not think much of it, but let me tell you, the 'revolution' which is going on there is similar to the one in Haiti, which caused America to get an excuse to go in there.

Foreign Capitalists Stir Trouble.

"The Haitians never troubled any foreigners. It was the German and other capitalists and traders who went there and stirred up the people to fight each other so that they could get away with their spoils, and find an argument for America to go there and take away the people's country. America has found an excuse, namely, to stabilize and pacify the country. They did that in Haiti and now they are going to do it in Brazil.

"That is the game they are going to play elsewhere, until they get the whole world.

Battleships to Brazil.

"We see in an article in the news-

papers that America will send her battleships there to protect American interests. Soon England will do the same, and so you may see the British and American flags hoisted in Brazil. It is a capitalistic action. The capitalists send their agents. The first agent is the missionary. He is the advance guard.

Missionaries Political Bootleggers.

"The preacher, the so-called minister of the gospel, who is part of the modern material organization, who is advance guard of commercialism, graft and plunder and rum and murder. He was the advance guard in Africa, and that is why there is nothing in Africa but robbery and plunder, east and west, north and south. The same they are doing in South America, robbing, exploiting and civilizing the heathen. This is the modern trend of Christianity as handed out by the white man."

Turn From Vision to Fight.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, which is reputed to be the largest Negro organization in the world, has been severely criticized for diverting the American Negroes' attention from the solution of their wrongs in America, by launching colonization schemes for Africa very similar to the Jewish Zionist movement. It has been claimed that even the Ku Klux Klan, the worst enemy of the Negro, became enthusiastic about the African colonization scheme because of its encouragement of the Negro to give up his fight for his rights in America in favor of the vision of "equality in Africa." This year's convention is expected to mark a new era in which the organization may undertake a definite struggle for the rights of the Negro in his native America.

Send in that Subscription Today!

LANDLORDS HELD FOR DEATHS OF BURNED NEGROES

Arson, Manslaughter of Kansas City Men

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Two men have been arrested, charged with manslaughter and the arson of a negro tenement last week. Fifteen men died in the blazing, collapsing death trap. Two were firemen and the thirteen others were trapped negro occupants.

The men are Louis Goldstein, owner of the building, and Joe Lascola, a renter from Goldstein. The men were arrested after the coroner's inquest, when it was discovered that Lascola had rented the storeroom in Goldstein's buildings that had been found to contain twenty-five 10-gallon cans of gasoline.

Goldstein has figured in several fires in recent years.

The negro tenement that was burned was nearly new, but carelessly built. The joists were unanchored and there were no fire escapes. The coroner's jury suggested a revision of the building code to prevent the erection of similar unsafe buildings and more rigid inspection, as well as stricter building requirements.

Owing to horrible black belt congestion, rooms are at a premium, even when, as here, they have no outside windows. The negro population has nearly doubled in the past decade and no extension of the district has been allowed. Negroes who attempt to move beyond are bombed out.

Queer Accident.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 29.—Workmen are repairing damage done when the engineer of a heavy freight train loaded with lumber jammed his brakes so tightly in order to miss an auto stalled at a street crossing that the entire train telescoped.

Mongolian Bank Reopened.

URUGA.—After an interval of five years, the Bank of Trade and Industry has again been opened at Urga. The chief shareholders are the Mongolian Government and the Far-Eastern Bank of the U.S.S.R. The bank will open branch offices in the remaining more important centers of Mongolia.



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SOCIALIST DELEGATE WANTS TO ORGANIZE WORKERS PARTY BRANCH

E. D. Ladd, of Elmira, New York, who states that he was a delegate to the socialist party convention in Cleveland recently, has written to the National Office of the Workers Party inquiring as to what is necessary to organize a branch of the Workers Party.

Comrade Ladd asks for a copy of the platform and constitution of the Workers Party and all necessary details as to how to go about the work of organizing a branch in his city.

This letter is unquestionably another indication of the effect of the Cleveland betrayal of its principles by the socialist party and represents something which is happening in many parts of the country. Those socialists who earnestly believe in the underlying principles of their movement are turning to the Workers Party as the organization which today is upholding the fundamental Marxist principles in the United States.

The new branch to be organized at Elmira, N. Y., undoubtedly will be the first of a number of branches made up of socialist party members which will be organized by the Workers Party.

FILIPINO SCOUTS WHO STRUCK FOR MORE PAY FACE MILITARY COURT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, July 29.—The trial of 209 Filipino scouts, charged with mutiny, started today at the Fort McKinley Y. M. C. A. Auditorium before a court composed of General Douglas MacArthur, Colonels Lathachol and Wallace and Majors Gilmore, Shearer, Hunt and Underhill.

The first witness testified that the mutineers refused to leave their barracks the day of the strike and dared an officer to cross a designated line.

TALLENTIRE DONS FIGHTING TOGS TO BATTLE MARS

Noted Orator Starts on Anti-War Tour

"I am starting out again on the same kind of a campaign that brought me a threat of jail in Alberta, Canada, in 1914," declared Norman Tallentire, noted revolutionary orator, as he prepared to start on an anti-war speaking tour that will take him from St. Louis, Mo., to Seattle, Wash.

Comrade Tallentire is known from coast to coast as an agitator who agitates. As a platform orator he ranks high with the best in the radical movement and his work as an organizer is excellent by few.

The tenth anniversary of the World War finds the capitalists unable to get their rotten system in working order and they are again marshalling their fleets and increasing their armies, preparing for another orgy of blood letting. The Communist International has inaugurated a special anti-war campaign, starting July 27th and winding up on August 4th. Comrade Tallentire is one of the Workers' Party speakers engaged in telling the American workers the truth about the late war and why they are going to have another unless they get rid of the capitalist system.

"My first fight after I crossed into the United States in 1914," said Tallentire to the DAILY WORKER, "was over the inhuman hanging of Frank Little. On my arrival in Salt Lake City, I co-operated with Jim O'Hare and Grover H. Perry, both of the I. W. W., the latter a grandson of the admiral who blasted Western capitalist civilization into the Mikado's empire from the threatening guns of the United States warships. His grandson would blast capitalist civilization off the face of the earth."

"I joined the Mooney agitation in 1916 and spoke to hundreds of labor unions while working at my trade. From August, 1918, to August, 1919, I toured the country for Mooney under the auspices of the International Workers Defense League and spoke at a monster demonstration in Denver on July 28, 1918, when 7,000 workers met to demand justice for Mooney. But for the treachery of the labor fakers and their sabotage of the great mass movement for his release, Tom Mooney would not be today behind the bars of San Quentin."

Comrade Tallentire was one of the leaders in the great general building strike that shook San Francisco and the Bay districts during July and August, 1921.

In 1922, while attending a convention of the Communist Party at Bridgman, Mich., he was arrested and is now under bonds awaiting trial.

Comrade Tallentire's lecture will be "Ten Years After the World War." After ten years Morgan is trying to mortgage Europe, and the political henchmen of the capitalists are running around in circles while the workers are gradually gaining strength, and under the leadership of the Communist International getting ready to strike a death blow at war by abolishing the capitalist system which is the sole cause of modern wars.

Comrade Tallentire's list of dates follows:
St. Louis—July 30th.
Kansas City—July 31st.
Omaha—August 1st.
Denver—August 2nd.
Salt Lake City—August 5th.
Los Angeles—August 7th.
San Francisco and Bay District—August 9th, 10th and 11th.
Portland—August 13th.
Tacoma—August 14th.
Seattle—August 15th.
Vancouver—August 15th.

Zinoviev Takes up the Tactics of the United Front

Editor's Note.—In today's issue of the DAILY WORKER we publish that section of the report of Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International to the Fifth World Congress, dealing with the question of the tactics of the United Front. It is as follows:

CHAPTER VIII.

Tactics of United Front.

Roots of United Front. NOW, comrades, I come to the question of the tactics of the united front, to the most debated question in our ranks. In this respect, too, I am fully in agreement with the instruction given by the German Communist party to its delegation, in which the German party declares that now is not the time to discuss the tactics of the united front as a question in itself. I am in complete agreement with this; the tactic of the united front remains correct. The question should be put concretely, for every country separately, in accordance with the prevailing conditions.

Nevertheless, there are a few general things to be said on this subject. Historically speaking, how did we fare with the tactics of the united front? Looking back on the road that has been traversed, we can see that to the Communist International as a whole in 1921-22, the tactics of the united front meant the realization that we have not yet won a majority of the working class; secondly, that the social democracy is still very strong; thirdly, that we are on the defensive and that the enemy was attacking (by the way, it should be observed that last year's strikes, for instance in England, were mostly of a defensive nature, as was the case also in the other countries); fourthly, that the decisive fight is not yet on the order of the day. Hence we advanced the slogan: "To the masses!" and later to the tactics of the united front. I have already pointed out, comrades, that there was a time in the Communist International when we were virtually nothing more than a propagandist society, without being aware of the fact ourselves. After the first skirmishes, the actual correlation of forces had become clear.

What Constitutes Revolutionary Strategy. The Bolshevik party has had to make many manoeuvres during the revolution. The genius of Lenin consisted in a large extent in his skill in the use of strategic art. It is the good fortune of our party that in the execution of every manoeuvre, we knew exactly what we were driving at. This enabled us to execute our manoeuvres. We wished to fight and we desired the victory; we wished politically to destroy the mensheviks and the social revolutionists, and to this end we directed our political manoeuvres. The trouble with some of our sections in the Comintern, young or otherwise, is that firstly they consider every strategic manoeuvre inadmissible, and secondly, where they do apply they take it too seriously and endeavour to convert it into a "profound" system. This accounts for 90 per cent of our troubles. We are surrounded by enemies; by far the shrewdest of whom are the social democrats.

It has transpired that some parties and some comrades do not understand and do not wish to understand that tactics of the united front are to the Comintern nothing but a method for agitation and the mobilisation of the masses. To this I must add that some of the blame rests also upon myself, for being somewhat too yielding in this respect.

Permit me to deal with this question in detail. On the 11th of June, 1922, I delivered a speech before the Enlarged Executive on the question of the United Front tactics, in which I said: "The united front does not in the least involve political concessions or diminish the dependence of our Party. It means that our independent Communist parties must formulate their slogans with a view to expediency; the slogan of the 'Workers' Government' is a pseudonym for Soviet Republic." I was at once taken to task, and I must say that I could not at first see on what grounds I was assailed. For instance, comrade Ernest Meyer attacked me in a speech before the Fourth World Congress in connection with this question. Comrade Radek tried to act as mediator, although he did not entirely associate himself with my formula. My mistake consisted in that I did not see at once that it was a question of opportunist misinterpretation of a good slogan. I did not think of the fact that by formulating the slogan so sharply, I may have made it difficult for the comrades to agitate for its slogan; in other words, I could not see at once why this sentence has roused so much opposition.

Workers' and Peasants' Government. One word on the Workers' and Peasants' Government. An attempt was made to misinterpret the slogan of the Workers' and Peasants' Government too, as a government by all the Labour parties and by some peasant parties. What is the origin of this slogan? It is pretended that this slogan was to serve for a whole period; that it implied the alliance of "all" labour and peasant parties in the framework of bourgeois democracy and other puppets of this kind. As a matter of fact the slogan is connected with the Russian revolution. What was the meaning of this slogan in the Russian Revolution? It was a pseudonym for the proletarian dictatorship; no more and no less. When after the July days of 1917 we saw that things were moving, that the workers and soldiers were with us, and that we could win over some of the peasants, we were confronted with the question of formulating the goal of the struggle in the simplest and most attractive way. The slogan of the "Proletarian Dictatorship" would not be so intelligible to the masses. How was the illiterate Russian mujik or soldier to understand these Latin words: Proletarian Dictatorship? It was then that we translated these words into Russian. We said: you are a peasant, a working man, a soldier. Do you see the clique which governs. We have the power, we have the weapons! Won't you set up a Workers' and Peasants' Government? We simply translated the Latin into the Russian for their benefit. The peasant, the worker and the soldier were not bound to understand the meaning of the term: Proletarian dictatorship; but they readily understood the meaning of: "Workers' and Peasants' Government."

Things went so far that some parties interpreted this slogan as a government by "all" labour parties in conjunction with some peasant parties and thus convert it into its very opposite. This had to be combated in the most determined manner.

Formula of United Front. You know my many discussions that took place on the question: united front from top or from the bottom. In the end, we can formulate the question in the following manner.

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exception of quite rare moments of direct civil war, when it may be necessary to fight with arms against workers on the counter-revolutionary side; although I may say, from the experience of the Russian Revolution, that even at such extreme moments we succeeded in carrying out the united front from the bottom. At the moment when Kerensky was marching on Petrograd, we mobilised the masses from the ranks of the social-revolutionary party, against the orders of their own government, and got them to fight shoulder to shoulder with us. The united front from the bottom is always appropriate, because it gives the facility for the actual mobilisation of all the really revolutionary workers.

United front from the bottom as well as from the top. This is another matter, and it arises fairly frequently; not always, but fairly frequently, in those countries where we are in the minority. I believe that no one even of the "extreme left" will deny that in countries like England, Austria, Belgium, where we have a small section, the tactics of the united front from the top and from the bottom should be applied, of course, with all the safeguards and guarantees against it being applied opportunistically, and to apply them as a method of agitation and mobilisation of the masses, and not as a method of political coalition with the social democracy.

The third case is that of the united front from the top only. Here, I believe, we must say: Never! Unfortunately, this method was all too frequently applied in practice. It was so easy to write an open letter to the social democrats to conduct long and protracted negotiations with the leaders over the question of a programme. This was the line of least resistance.

Consequently, this question we may sum up as follows: United front from the bottom—nearly always; united front from the top—fairly frequently, and with all the necessary guarantees as to the tactics of mobilisation that would facilitate the revolutionising of the masses; united front from the top alone—never!

(Radek: Hear! Hear!)

Even Radek says: Hear, hear. Now what were the actual developments? At the Fourth Congress the resolution of the Workers' Government was adopted. Here again I must frankly admit—and revolutionary comrades should always admit mistakes—that some mistakes were made in the drafting of this resolution, too many concessions were made to the right, which were immediately taken advantage of by the "right" as meaning a political concession. I allude to the following sentence in the resolution of the Fourth Congress on the Workers' Government which I drew up: "In opposition to both open or masked bourgeois-social democratic coalition, the Communists may put up the united front of all the toiling masses, and a coalition of all labour parties both in the economic and political field, for the fight against the power of the bourgeoisie, and for its final overthrow. As a result of the combined fight of all the workers against the bourgeoisie, the whole machinery of State must pass into the hands of the Workers' Government and by this the domination and power of the working class must be consolidated."

On "Compromises." I remember how the commission worked. I will not say that all the good paragraphs come from me, and

and along with it came the consciousness that we are still in the minority, that the social democracy is strong, that we are on the defensive, and this was, historically speaking, the origin of the tactics of the united front. Distortion of Slogan of United Front. But comrades, history plays pranks with this slogan as indeed it does with many slogans. We adopted the tactics of the united front as a time in history when the struggle had become protracted. Some comrades in our own ranks interpreted it as something totally different, as the tactics of revolution. This became revealed gradually. At first it seemed as if it were a question of nuances or of statistics. We understood the tactics of the united front as preparatory work for the revolution. But in some places it was misinterpreted as the idea of substituting the tactics of revolution by peaceful, evolutionary methods. We perceived these tactics as strategic manoeuvres. Some comrades endeavoured to interpret them as an alliance with the social democracy, as a coalition of all "labour parties."

Recently a communist party passed a resolution "not for publication" in which it declared that all this is excellent; let it be a strategic manoeuvre, but we must not speak of it so frequently and so openly otherwise our opponents will use it against us. The resolution literally says the following: "In this connection (united front) we must take care not unnecessarily to reveal to our opponents the sense of our revolutionary strategy." Comrades, I regard this as naive childishness or reformism. I rather think it is the latter, for people who speak in this fashion are not children.

The greatest weakness revealed by our party is that when it is proposed to them to adopt some revolutionary strategy against our most cunning enemies, the social democrats, they immediately endeavour to make this strategy profound, to explain it from the Marxist standpoint and to convert it into a complete theory which turns out to be uncommittal.

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On "Compromises." I remember how the commission worked. I will not say that all the good paragraphs come from me, and

all the bad ones from others. But my mistake consisted in having made concessions in style. From the standpoint of political agitation and strategic manoeuvring which were subsequently interpreted, as political manoeuvring, this postulate cannot be regarded as incorrect, it is quite admissible.

In 1917, Lenin wrote an article "On Compromises," in which he dealt with the possibility of a pact with the mensheviks and social revolutionists, on the question of forming a government responsible to the Soviets. In that article he wrote:

"We have now reached such an abrupt and unique turn in the Russian revolution that we may, as a Party, offer a voluntary compromise, of course not to the bourgeoisie, but to our immediate opponents, to the 'leading' petty-bourgeois-democratic parties, to the social revolutionists and mensheviks."

"By way of an exception, and in view of peculiar circumstances which evidently will continue only for a very short period we can offer a compromise to these parties, and it seems to me that we must do so."

"On our part, the compromise means a return to our pre-July demand: 'all power to the Soviets,' a government of social-revolutionists and mensheviks responsible to the Soviets."

"Only at the present moment can such a government be created, perhaps in a few days or in one or two weeks, and become consolidated quite peacefully. It could ensure, with considerable probability, the peaceful progressive march of the whole Russian revolution, and very great chances for big steps forward by the world-wide movement for peace and the victory of socialism."

"Only for the sake of this peaceful development of the revolution—an opportunity extremely rare in history and extremely valuable, an exceptionally rare opportunity—only for the sake of this opportunity the bolsheviks, the advocates of the world-wide revolution, the advocates of revolutionary methods, can and must, in my mind, agree to such a compromise."

Further on he says: "The task of a truly revolutionary party consists not in an impossible repudiation of any compromise, but while going in for all the compromises inasmuch as they are unavoidable, to remain loyal to its principles, to its class, to its revolutionary task, to its cause of preparing for the revolution and of educating the masses of the people for a victorious revolution." (Article "On Compromises," September 3, 1917).

Strategical Manoeuvre, Not System. That, Comrade Smeral, was just a strategical move. He spoke of an "honourable coalition." Such a form of words is permissible in agitation. It had occasion to write in a similar strain in those days. Did Lenin intend to become reconciled to mensheviks and join a government of "all" workers and peasants parties? Not in the least. It was merely a strategical manoeuvre. If, however, one imparts more meaning to this phrase, if one makes it a method, if one means in all seriousness, that it is possible to form a coalition with workers' parties which only call themselves workers' parties and in reality represent bourgeois third parties, that leads to opportunism. The strength of the communist and of the other alleged workers' parties is certainly very great. If these workers' parties were real workers' parties, not according to their composition, but politically, and we could form a coalition with them, we would become unconquerable in Europe. But these parties are workers' parties only in name. It is, therefore, nonsense, it is a sin, it is counter-revolutionary utopianism, it is opportunism to talk of coalition with all workers' parties—that is, workers' parties such as ourselves, and those which call themselves workers' parties and are actually bourgeois parties.

For a number of comrades the tactics of the united front was not only a question of the agitational methods of a party, which knew what it wanted. It did not foresee that first a bible, an opportunistic bible would be made out of a strategical manoeuvre, although in my first theses I referred to the dangers of opportunistic interpretations. But that is what was done.

(To be continued Tomorrow)

WORKERS PARTY OFFERS TICKET TO CAL'S STATE

Need Only 1000 Names for Ballot Place

BOSTON, July 29.—The Workers Party of the Massachusetts district has nominated a full ticket to run for state offices and has chosen the workers who will run as presidential electors for Foster and Giltow.

The ticket is as follows:
Governor—Thomas F. Conroy, Worcester.

Lieutenant-Governor—Edward R. Stevens, Boston.

Secretary—Winfield A. Dwyer, Boston.

Treasurer—Albert Oddie, Brockton.

Auditor—Victor Romond, Lawrence.

Attorney-General—Edith Rudquist, Boston.

United States Senator—John J. Ballam, Everett.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—George Kraska, Winthrop, and Michael M. Plessy, Boston.

District 1—Robert Zelma, Boston.

District 2—Charles Hedrick, Boston.

District 3—Hyman Levine, Brockton.

District 4—Wm. Martilla, Worcester.

District 5—Benjamin Levine, Lynn.

District 6—O. Saari, Norwood.

District 7—Harry J. Canter, Boston.

District 8—John Louko, Norwood.

District 9—A. F. Konikow, Boston.

District 10—S. D. Levine, Boston.

District 11—Eva Hoffman, Dorchester.

District 12—Michael Moore, Newton Upper Falls.

District 13—J. T. Task, Boston.

District 14—Emma P. Hutchins, Boston.

District 15—E. J. Sinisalo, Fitchburg.

District 16—Wm. Janhonen, Gardner.

The following were selected as alternates: H. S. Bloomfield, Worcester; Lewis Marks, Boston; Wm. Soltau, Walpole.

It requires only 1,000 signatures to place this entire ticket on the ballot. Nomination papers will be sent to every branch and every comrade will be urged to get signatures of registered voters in this state. These papers must be returned by September 1st.

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PARTY SPEAKER STARTS ST. LOUIS TO SEATTLE ANTI-WAR CRUSADE



NORMAN TALLENTIRE.

Balloon Race Tragedy? MARSEILLES, France, July 29. The British steamship Leicestershire reported by wireless today she had picked up the French balloon Zodiac No. 1284 off the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, without finding any trace of the crew. This is one of the sixteen balloons which set out for the Grand Prix yesterday. Nine are missing.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN-COLUMN



NO PLAYGROUND IN CICERO In the Tribune of July 22 a plea was made by Oscar Wolf to the parents: Keep the children off the streets. Keep them in the playgrounds, said he. It sounds nice. I wish we had it. But in the town where I live there is no playground, and our mothers can't take care of us because most of our mothers have to work, because our fathers do not get enough money for a living.

Where shall I play? In summer time no playgrounds to play in. In winter not enough schools to go full time. They claim too many children and not enough room for all of them. Where shall I play? Why plea to save their lives? They are too many for the schools.

LOUISE PELLEGRINO, (Nine years old)

From the town of Cicero.

Cicero is the town which the Western Electric Company runs, as THE DAILY WORKER has shown. The big bosses made a big

playground and put a high fence around it so that nobody could play there unless he had a key. Only the Western Electric workers, and mostly only the big bosses of Western Electric's shops here, can use the playground. The children, as Louise Pellegrino says, have no place but the streets to play.

"OUR GOVERNMENT"

In any state, county, city, town, or school you are told by crazy fools that: "This is a free country." How do you get that way? They said it's a government of the people, by the people, for the people. But it is a government of the crooks, by the crooks and for the crooks or the millionaires.

By FRANK VALENTINE, Cleveland, Ohio.

Economist for Concessions.

MOSCOW, July 28.—Mr. Preobrazhensky, the well-known Russian authority on economics, has been appointed Acting Chairman of the Chief Concessions Committee.

NEW YORK PARTY ACTIVITIES

Workers' School Grows. The summer activities of the workers' school have met with an enthusiastic response from the membership. All the classes have had a large attendance and great interest has been shown throughout the organization for the educational work of the movement.

One hundred and twenty-five students have been registered for the party training course by the various branches, and this course will be held on Monday and Wednesday evenings with a large and earnest group of students from the various branches and federations. Two classes

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

BOKHARA DECRIES BRITISH ACTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA

Republic Watches John Bull's Duplicity

(Rosta News)

MOSCOW, (By mail.)—The London Conference between Britain and the Soviet is attracting keen attention in Bokhara, stated Mr. Yusuph-Zado, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Bokhara at Moscow.

Referring to the claims put forth by the English bankers, the Bokharan statesman declares that it is his duty to call the British Government's attention to the fact that it was under the patronage of British imperialism that Bokhara had been, during so many years, the arena of bloody strife, which changed into an almost dreary desert a one-time flourishing and prosperous country. It was but with the helping hand of Soviet Russia that the People's Republic of Bokhara has been able to gradually tread the path of national revival.

Recalling, then, the exploits of Enver-Pasha and his brigand bands, patronized and supported by neighboring imperialists, the Bokharan Representative stresses that it is his duty to raise the question of reparations in favor of his own country—the more so that the people of Bokhara shall never admit the fairness of the Union of Soviet Republics having to pay for damages, practically caused by Allied intervention, while at the same time expending its national funds for the restoration of Bokhara, which was ruined by the will again of British imperialism. It is, on the contrary, only fair that Britain should herself pay for her imperialistic policies in Asia.

In conclusion, the Bokharan Envoy expressed a strong protest on behalf of the people he represents against the present policy of Britain with regard to Bokhara, when the British Government, while conducting negotiations with the Soviet Delegation in London, is instructing ex-Emir of Bokhara and Bokharan White Guards, who have found refuge in Afghanistan, in a way hostile to the people of Bokhara and trying to instigate and support them against the latter.

Holland Textile.

TWENTE, Holland, July 29.—After a bitter fight lasting nearly eight months the textile workers of Twente have abandoned the struggle. The workers' offensive, a counterstroke to an unjustified lockout, broke down before the long purses of the textile magnates. Another cause was the large number of strikebreakers imported from surrounding districts. The organized workers' powers of resistance were further weakened by their having to support the unorganized as well as themselves.

"BLOODY CRUCIFIXION" OF NATIVES IS FAVORITE PUNISHMENT USED BY LEAGUE RULERS IN NEW GUINEA

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—(By Mail.)—Native women are not the only torture victims of the Australian rulers of New Guinea under the mandate of the league of nations. In this former German colony in the South Pacific ocean a hell on earth of atrocities is being let loose by Australian government officials. A favorite punishment is the "bloody crucifixion."

Dr. John Begley, senior medical officer in the ex-German territory who has returned to Sydney, relates a series of sickening brutalities perpetrated against the natives of New Guinea.

Arson, Murder, Rape. Seated in the Australian bureau of The Federated Press he told a story of natives flogged to death, villages burned, and women raped. He revealed a system of chattel slavery, akin to the bloody American days of Uncle Tom's Cabin. He is submitting his documentary charges to the league of nations' mandates commission.

Dr. Begley was appointed medical assistant to the administration in 1919, and sent to the Sepik river region to deal with native diseases. Soon after his arrival he fell in disfavor because he protested against the taking of native prisoners out of the hospital and throwing them into jails at night to "prevent them escaping." He pointed out that it was no use trying to cure them in hospitals during the day when officials took them back to the jails in leg-irons for the night. His persistent protests brought the wrath of officials down on him.

Here are some recent cases which have been brought to The Federated Press by administrative officials: At Eltapa, on the North coast of New Guinea, Polta, a native police boy was so brutally flogged that he died from wounds and shock. To cover up the scandal a death certificate was issued stating that he died of "debility."

The flogging is done with a piece of cane called a kunda. It is an inch thick and three or four feet long. Sometimes it is done with wired whips. In some cases the British army No. 1 field punishment is administered. This consists of shackling by the ankles and wrists to stakes so that the victim is suspended in the air. Unable to resist, he is flogged into insensibility and left to hang in the hot sun till the blood dries on his wounds. The white officials call this punishment the "bloody crucifixion."

At Gasmatta a native boy was placed on the stakes and flogged with a wire whip. The blood poured out of his lacerated back and shoulders. When the flogging was finished he was not taken down but left suspended in the hot sun for several

MODERN FARMING IN UKRAINE AIDED BY U. S. WORKERS

Soviet Concession Being Financed Here

NEW YORK, July 29.—Common and preferred stock in the Ukraine Farming & Machinery Corp. is being offered to American workers and others to help finance the important agricultural concession given by the Russian Government to American farm specialists.

The concession is 10,000 acres of black soil land near Odessa, with water and rail transportation to that big grain port. The Americans will create a model farm to help spread large scale agriculture in the workers' republic by bringing young peasants into actual participation with American methods, by demonstrating and selling American farm machinery in the villages and by introducing diversified farming and general gardening and fruit culture.

The Red army will send quotas of its men to the farm in the last weeks of the military training period. These soldiers will then return to their peasant villages with object lessons in large scale farming. Several American farm machinery corporations have given the concession their agency rights for that section of Russia.

Co-operating with the Ukraine Farming & Machinery Corp. in the Russian undertaking is the International University Commune, which plans to develop other educational fields as well as technical agriculture in its work on the model farm.

Among the officers of the enterprise, which is incorporated in New York, are Harold M. Ware, Frank P. Walsh, Robert Wiltaker and J. C. Coleman. Roger N. Baldwin, John Haynes Holmes, Anna Louise Strong and Charles H. Ingessoll are on the advisory board.

The preferred stock sells at \$100 with 8 per cent interest on the cumulative plan, which means that the corporation if unable to pay the full 8 per cent in any one year promises to pay the balance as soon as it has the money. The common stock, which has the voting power, sells at \$50 a share. The address of George H. Strobell, president and treasurer, is Room 1013, 70 5th Ave., New York City.

Baker, Republican, Backed by Stone in Michigan Primaries

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Formal notice that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is supporting Herbert F. Baker for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan, as it did two years ago, has been sent to the heads of all labor organizations by Warren S. Stone, president of the B. of L. E. He asks these executives to get together in conference to agree on joint action if possible.

Stone's announcement is due to a statement made by a Lansing attorney named Rhoads that the four train brotherhoods were for Gov. Groesbeck. He denied that Rhoads had any authority to speak for the Locomotive Engineers in political matters.

Health for Worker Students.

MOSCOW, July 29.—In addition to the 760 beds in health resorts, already reserved for Russian students, the department of higher education now has 150 more places in sanitariums in the Crimea. These will be distributed among students in ill health in the universities and workers colleges of Moscow.

Permits Modified "La Juive."

JERUSALEM, July 29.—The Palestine Government has finally permitted, after long negotiations, the Hebrew Opera Company to continue with its performance of Harevy's famous opera, "La Juive," on the condition, however, that neither a cardinal nor any other ecclesiastical appear as a figure in it.

PICKETING LAWFUL; UNIONISTS NEEDN'T WORK WITH SCABS, JUDGE TELLS IRON WORKERS

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, July 29.—"Picketing is lawful when lawfully conducted," declared New York state supreme court justice Lydon in refusing the Iron league's plea for an anti-picketing injunction against the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' union.

The decision represents an initial victory for the union in its life-and-death legal struggle against the anti-union combine. Allegations of violence made by members of the league had not been substantiated, and to issue an injunction restraining the union pending the trial would be tantamount, the judge said, to a determination in advance of trial of the issues involved.

Scab Jobs Tied Up.

The suit brought by fourteen members of the league alleges that they have \$10,000,000 worth of contracts in New York which they were prevented from completing or starting because of the strike called May 1st. They ask \$5,000,000 damages from the union.

In denying these charges, the union replied with a damage suit against the league for \$10,000,000, charging a conspiracy on the part of the league, backed by the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other large steel companies, to destroy the union. The union contends that the steel trust, in order to dominate with its anti-union policy the construction as well as steel manufacturing industry, discriminates against employers of union labor and gives members of its open shop iron league a rebate of \$6 a ton on the purchase price of steel to be erected in the metropolitan area.

Right to Boycott Scabs.

"There are some vital issues in this case raised by the defendants (the union)," says the judge's decision, "and it may be that the defendants' contention that the plaintiffs do not come into court with clean hands may be substantiated upon the trial." In another part of the decision Lydon asserts: "The members of the defendant's unions have a perfect right to refuse to work with non-union men; and non-union men, on the other hand, have the right to work where and when they please."

The trial will be heard when the State Supreme Court reconvenes in the fall.

Lockout of 70,000 Norwegian Workers Ends in Compromise

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 29.—The general lockout in Norway, which kept 70,000 workers out of jobs since the middle of February, has ended in a compromise. The hardest fought point had been the insistence of the employers that in future collective agreements a clause must be inserted by which the workers' organizations forfeit a guarantee fund in case an outlaw strike breaks out. This clause has been dropped.

Murder of Poor Stranger Doesn't Interest Police

VINCENNES, Ind., July 29.—A ragged stranger was robbed and murdered at Vincennes lately. Last November a man was murdered by bank robbers at Edwardsport in this county and within six hours four suspects were arrested. Two are now serving life terms in prison. The recent murder was committed with an ax in a shed of the most prominent poolroom in Vincennes. His remains were buried by the county. No arrest has been made. The police claim there are no clues.

British Buy More.

MOSCOW, July 29.—The English papers sum up the trade results between England and the Soviet Union during the first quarter of the current year, showing that the imports of Soviet goods to England exceed by some one and a half million pounds sterling the value of Russian goods imported during the corresponding period of last year.

FRENCH SOCIETY PLAYS "WHITES" AS MISLEADERS

Urge Recognition of Soviet Russia

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 29.—The "Society of Franco-Russian Friendship," which has changed its name into that of the "Society of New Franco-Russian Friendship," issued its first weekly under the new title of "New Friendship."

Among the prominent articles published in this issue there is one written by Senator De Monzy, who states that France has nothing to do with the cause of Russian White emigrants and should break with them. The author points out the nefarious influence exercised by the emigrants, who had given an awfully false picture of the conditions in the Ussr, and protests energetically against such falsehood.

A meeting was recently arranged in Paris by the new society and was devoted to the question of Franco-Soviet mutual relations. A number of prominent French public men, among whom were Senator De Monzy, Charles Glide, and others, voiced the French co-operators' and intellectuals' sympathies for the Union of Soviet Republics and urged that the rapprochement of the two countries was necessary in the interest of the peace of the world.

French public opinion—the speaker declared—demands imperatively the immediate de jure recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Indeed, had France recognized the Union before Britain and Italy, instead of listening to the White emigrants' stories about would-be victories of the counter-revolutionaries, she would have been in for substantial advantages. As for the question of Russian debts—suggested some of the orators, there is no reason why an issue could not be found that would give the possibility of exploiting the natural resources of the Soviet Republics.

Senator De Monzy concluded by the statement that the hour had come of the great work of co-operation between France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Hot Spell in Ukraine.

MOSCOW, July 29.—A record heat wave is announced from Ukraine, where the temperature reaches the unprecedented height of 41 degrees by Reaumur.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

"SLENDER OF LINE AND GRACEFUL"



4810. Blue alpaca was used for his design. Fancy silk braid forms pleasing finish. This is also a good style for crepe, pongee or moire. A half portion supplies additional and graceful fullness over the front.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 1 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot with plaques extended is 1 1/2 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

A FINE PLAY SUIT



4798. How very comfortable to play in the little suit here portrayed. One could use satsum or gingham for the overalls and crepe or poplin for the blouse. Chambray or linen could also be combined for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch material.

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Stamp Fans Organize.

MOSCOW, July 29.—The newest international to be launched from Moscow is the Philintern, or international society of stamp collectors. It is entirely non-political. "But we do not escape politics altogether," says its president, "for exchange of letters between countries brings about closer understanding, and it is impossible to explain some of our stamps without mentioning the revolution which inspired their motives."

Send in that Subscription Today.

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"Give me five gallons, Jack!"



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



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Morgan as Peacemaker

Morgan and his agents intervened in the London Conference, we are told, thus preventing a rupture between Great Britain and France. But for the holy Morgan we would have war on our hands, so the implication runs. This is not a new trick, the decking out of the chief war-makers with the medals of peace, for Morgan is only following illustrious precedents.

It was the Czar of Russia, bloodiest of all tyrants and imperialists, who called the first "disarmament conference." He was hailed as a new "prince of peace" by all the silly sentimentalists of the world. William Stead, prominent English liberal and mystic of that time, wrote a hysterical eulogy of the Czar for this move, now recognized as a settled tactic of war-preparation.

Wilhelm II, also, was hailed thruout the world as the great advocate of peace. The Kaiser was decorated, wined, eulogized, by the sycophantic press and so-called intellectual elements, by the peace societies, and by the middle-headed, middle-class peace lovers of the world. Our own national "hero," Roosevelt, joined in hailing the Hohenzollern as a second Christ.

Both the Czar and Kaiser, together with their adulators of all countries, were among the chief war-makers not long after. All their "peace moves" were shown to be moves on the checker-board of imperialist politics of which war is but an extension by other means. It is the same with Czar Morgan. Preparing for a new world war, he directs his journalistic prostitutes to paint him as the angel of peace, standing between the horrified population of the world and the threat of war, and holding out his beneficent protection. But today it is "old stuff." The workers of the world know Morgan for what he is, the director of world imperialism, that is driving surely to a new world conflagration.

Muzzling the World

Acting under strict orders from the State Department, the United States Chinese ambassador Schurman has issued an order prohibiting Americans residing in China from discussing frankly and freely the conditions in this civil war-torn country. Our ambassador to China made a special trip from Peking to Shanghai to inform the American organizations in the latter city that Secretary of State Hughes is displeased with their talk about Chinese affairs. The ire of Mr. Hughes was especially aroused because some of this "unpleasant" talk has been reaching the ears of an increasing number of people in the United States.

This is about as outrageous an example of imperialism in full flower as can be had. Not only do our capitalist rulers stifle the expression of discontent or dissatisfaction at home, but they even go so far as to crush all disagreement with their policies abroad. The American constitution may not be law in China, or in the other spheres of Yankee imperialist influence. Yet the American dollar reigns as supreme in China as in the state of Pennsylvania or the District of Columbia.

And here is the immediate cause for Mr. Hughes' insisting on Americans residing in China keeping their mouths shut. Under the recently concluded Sino-Soviet treaty, the great Chinese-Russian railway, running thru Chinese territory and financed by Russian money, has been restored to its rightful owners, China and Soviet Russia. This is the railroad that was seized by the imperialist Allied brigades when the Soviet Republic was repelling the invading counter-revolutionary armies. Mr. Hughes is now insisting that the Washington conference has decreed a trusteeship of the railway for the benefit of foreign creditors. Furthermore, Mr. Hughes insists that American capitalists have a claim to the road because the United States government furnished more than four million dollars worth of equipment for it during the Allied occupation.

Our State Department is now looking for a pretense to fall upon China and punish it for the grave crime of restoring peaceful relations with Soviet Russia. Some of the Americans residing in China seem to think that this railway is a matter of concern only to Soviet Russia and China. Mr. Hughes is anxious to prevent such opinions spreading to the United States, in order to be able to put over his anti-Soviet Russian manoeuvre.

At the rate American imperialism is now making headway towards world supremacy, it will not be long before the State Department will attempt to muzzle the world.

Coolidge says September 12 is not "mobilization day," but "defense day." The War Department says it is "mobilization day." Let them carry on the debate. What's in the name? A skunk by any other name would smell as sweet!

Negro Emancipation

In the propaganda for the Garvey project of restoring a "fatherland" for the Negro race in Africa, to which all Negroes shall return from all over the world, there is a curious mixture of error and sound insight.

So far as concerns the population of Africa, the masses living on that continent and performing the labor that makes it one of the great sources of wealth of the world, there is no question that "self-determination" is the inevitable goal of their immediate struggle. The African masses must organize their own strength and, in alliance with the uprising proletarians of the world, throw off the chains of capitalist imperialism.

In the struggle of the colonies for emancipation from imperialism, the African people must receive assistance not only from the international labor movement, they must also have especial assistance from the Negro population thruout the rest of the world.

But this does not solve the problems of the millions of Negroes in America. These latter have become a part of the American working class. For better or for worse their fate is bound up with that of the American proletariat. Just as the white worker must learn this lesson and extend the hand of fellowship to his black brother, so also must the Negro learn the futility of the utopian schemes of transporting the millions of his race from one continent to another as a solution of their problems. The Negro also must learn to think of himself as a part of the American working class, and extend, in his turn, the hand of proletarian fellowship to his white brother.

The Brazilian Missions

Sundry reasons have been given for the recent outbreak in Sao Paulo, the wealthiest and most important industrial section of the South American republic. It has been said that the Paulistas, paying two-thirds of the taxes and representing the richest division of the country, are seeking to wield more power in the government. Then the policy of President Bernardes in limiting the export of coffee is declared to have aroused the violent anger of the big business interests in Sao Paulo. On other occasions the dissatisfaction with the findings of the British Financial Mission have been blamed for the conflict now raging in Brazil.

All of the above reasons may be true. But there is a more fundamental and comprehensive cause for the difficult straits in which Brazil now finds itself. To get to the basic source of Brazilian as well as other industrially less developed countries one must look into the activities of the strong imperialist capitalist powers in such lands.

The helplessness of Brazil before the big capitalist countries is reflected in the work of two missions whose results are now before the Brazilian people. Examining the conclusions and recommendations of the British Financial Mission, we find an advocacy of a reduction of import duties on machinery and coal in order to benefit British export trade to Brazil. We find proposals for reform in banking and currency with the same end in view. The Mission demands that the native government get out of business and give up its merchant marine and railways. The British experts further insist that the government should not help in the development of steel manufacture and other industries in Brazil. It has been the practice of British capitalists to discourage the development of industries which might compete with their own.

Then there has been in Brazil for the last eighteen months a special American Naval Commission having its task the modernizing of the Brazilian navy and proclaiming its purpose as "eminently pacific." Rear Admiral Vogelgesang, now stationed in Rio de Janeiro is the big gun and overseer of American capital in this country thru his being at the head of the naval mission.

Tho both of these missions were invited officially yet their presence has proved irritating to the great mass of people in Brazil. Political disturbances and economic chaos are the sole fruit of the efforts of these missions.

More Socialist Treachery

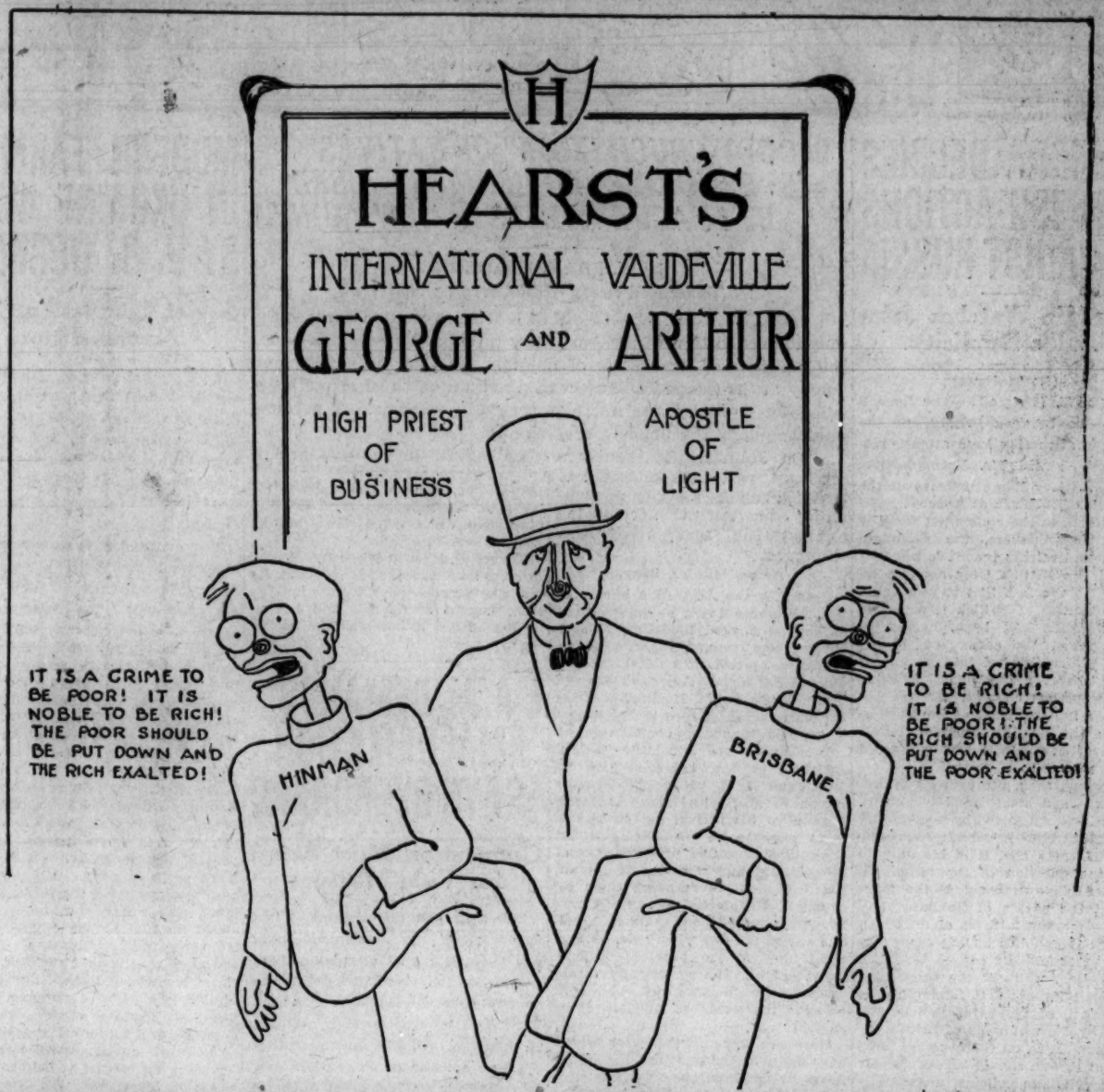
James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, is a prominent socialist. He was also a leading figure in the launching of the Farmer-Labor Party of that state. While this party was greatly neglected, and therefore did not grow as it should have done, yet the rank and file were taking hold of it and preparing to make a real party of it. Which did not fit into the schemes of the S. P. leaders to trade their little local positions for some "national influence."

So we have the spectacle of Maurer, socialist and leader of the Farmer-Labor Party, knifing in the back his own state party organization, by calling a conference of the C. P. P. A. and shoving the Farmer-Labor Party off the map. If Maurer and his fellow traitors have their way there will be no Farmer-Labor ticket in Pennsylvania.

There is not even the excuse in the Pennsylvania case that any outside sinister organizations were present that LaFollette could not go along with. The Workers Party was not in the Penn. F. L. P. It consisted only of unions affiliated with the State Federation and A. F. of L. Not even the Amalgamated Clothing Workers could sit in the Pennsylvania party. But Maurer does his best to kill it just the same. LaFollette does not want a Farmer-Labor party. So all his lickspittles proceed to kill their political children at his behest.

"Get a new reader for the DAILY WORKER and a new member for the Workers Party."

"NOW, BOYS, TELL THE AUDIENCE HOW TO THINK!"



THE DAILY WORKER is reprinting this cartoon by courtesy of the Seattle Strike-Intelligencer, the vigorous sheet which the striking printers from Hearst's Post-Intelligencer of Seattle are putting out. Anyone who still thinks that Hearst is a friend of labor should read the facts bared in the strikers' organ. The state of Washington is now

being urged to prosecute the Hearst management for working girls 12 hours a day, in violation of law, in the effort to break the strike. Labor in Washington is certainly not the friend of Hearst. Circulation of the scab Post-Intelligencer has been cut by one-half since the strike started. Solidarity are being turned away from workingclass doors in all parts of the northwest.

LaFollette, Labor and the Business Men

By MAX SHACHTMAN

M. W. T. RAWLEIGH is the president and owner of a business in Freeport, Illinois, with a capital and resources of over \$13,000,000. He is the chairman of the LaFollette-for-President committee. He is considered to be one of the few millionaires "angels" of the LaFollette presidential candidacy. When he speaks it is worth while listening.

In a recent issue of a local Hearst newspaper, Rawleigh signs an article which is headed with the illuminating title: "Why Business Men Should Support Progressive Cause." It would be well to quote and comment on some of the more salient statements made by this multi-millionaire backer of the Wisconsin Messiah.

Here is Mr. Rawleigh's fundamental reason for calling upon businessmen to support LaFollette:

"What the business men of the United States need now more than anything else is a free, open and competitive market in which to buy their raw materials and supplies, and the opportunity to buy, sell and compete on an equal basis in the greatest producing and consuming market in the world."

"There should be no discrimination against business, large or small—no special favors, no monopolies of any of our great natural resources, no illegal combinations to stifle competition and restrain trade, no private control by the few at the expense of the many of any of the necessities of life."

His kick is therefore directed against the big monopolies which control both the sources of raw materials and the market where commodities are sold to the consumer, that is, the "trusts," "privileges" or "interests." Should LaFollette be elected, then, it is assumed that he will break up the monopoly control of the trusts and enable the small business man to compete successfully with the powerful manufacturer; that the business man, large and small, will be able to purchase all the necessities for manufacturing on an equal basis, i.e., without having to face the centralized control of any particular commodity such as machinery, raw materials, and similar necessities.

The slightest examination of this economic doctrine will show that, just as it would without doubt benefit the small two-by-four business man, in the same way and with as little doubt would it bring grave injury to the masses of the people in this country, the workers. To a great extent, LaFollette's backing comes from organized labor, and if we can prove that LaFollette's candidacy and program would not aid the workers, to that

extent will the LaFollette myth be punctured.

Two things are always needed before one can start manufacturing any commodity: raw materials and labor to be applied to these raw materials in order to turn them into finished products. The trust magnate has it comparatively easy when it comes to obtaining raw material, since he almost invariably controls its source. For example, the steel trust controls iron ore and coal mines and accessory industries, either directly or thru interlocking directorates. Continuing the example, the steel trust, in securing labor, does not have to come to the labor unions, where the workers have organized themselves in order to present a united front to the employers on the question of their demands on wages, hours and working conditions; the steel workers compete amongst themselves. Instead, and that is the basis of their rotten conditions and one of the reasons for the strength and wealth of the steel trust.

On the other hand, let us consider the small business man. He meets monopoly on every hand. He must accept the prices demanded for raw materials because their owners have already agreed on a monopoly price, because competition has practically been abolished. In manufacturing, therefore, he falls to hold his own because the "big interests," who produce the same commodity, can afford to sell it at a cheaper price on the market, since they not only have cheaper recourse to raw materials which they openly or secretly control, but because they also can afford to engage in "cut-throat competition" in order to eliminate the upstarts, the peanut business man.

The same thing holds true for labor. As indicated before, the huge corporate interests, the "trusts" have not yet been unionized. This is unfortunate for the workers, but it is true. The smaller plants and the less essential industries are more or less organized by the trade unions. This is irksome to the employers of these plants and industries. Their cost of production is increased to the extent that they have to pay more to their workers. A larger cost of production makes it impossible for them to compete with the trustified concerns.

The small business man is therefore to become interested in the "progressive cause" because it opposes monopoly which "stifles competition" fellow. But, included in this talk of "monopoly" is not only the controllers of raw materials and markets, but also the organized labor movement!

From a careful study of the program of the LaFolletteites, there is nothing to prevent one from coming

to the conclusion that, if LaFollette and his administration were in power today or four years from now, the organized labor movement, the trade unions, would not be in danger of being stripped of the primary reason for their formation—the consolidation of the strength of the workers for the purpose of bettering their conditions, increasing their wages, and decreasing the number of the hours of work. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that this would-be American Ramsey MacDonald would follow his British prototype in attempting to discourage and prevent strikes, or in "arbitrating" them—the interests of the public, (read: the bosses.)

Mr. Samuel Gompers once considered the Clayton Act as the Charter of Rights of American Labor. But he soon discovered that the Clayton Act could be very easily used, and was used, against organized labor itself. The workers who are now being misled by the mirage of LaFolletteism should learn by their experiences with

the "anti-trusts" Clayton Act, by the actions of Premier MacDonald and his cabinet, and apply the conclusions to be drawn from these to their activities in the coming campaign.

The workers of this country cannot place themselves under the leadership of bankrupt middle class business men. The workers must realize that LaFollette's anti-monopolism is a double-edged sword which may some day—which will some day—be pushed into their back.

A "back to '76" program is not for the working class. Only the organization of a class farmer-labor party will mark the beginning of the first steps towards freedom from capitalist society. Support for the candidacy of Foster and Gitlow, on the ticket of the Workers Party is at one and the same time a repudiation of LaFolletteism and the middle-class leadership that accompanies it, and for the organization of a working class political party independent of big and small business control or participation.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

the French radical socialist. "Come on boys," says Trotsky in effect "and disarm. You have been talking peace long enough. Deliver the goods. We have cut down our forces from over 5,000,000 to approximately 600,000 including land, air and sea forces. We are willing to do better than that, but if we do you capitalist jackals would jump on us." Herriot and MacDonald being tools of the capitalists will not disarm and Trotsky knows it. The capitalists cannot disarm. They need their armies and navies and air fleets to protect their loot from each other and keep the workers in submission. Pacifism under capitalism is futile. Only when capitalism is abolished can we have peace.

Leopold and Loeb, two young millionaire sons who killed another sprouting millionaire youth confessed and their attorneys having advised them to tender a plea of "guilty" nothing remained to be done but fixing of the sentence to be imposed for the crime. Under the law, that sentence may be death on the gallows or life imprisonment. The details of the crime have been spread over the pages of the capitalist press until people with a sense of decency were nauseated. One would think that once was enough. But despite the plea of "guilty," Robert E. Crowe insisted on going thru the whole rotten mess

again in order to gain more publicity, and get his picture in the papers in his various fighting poses. Crowe has staked his career on a hanging verdict we are told and he must have blood. He must win fame and the only avenue open to this ward politician is via the gallows. Mr. Crowe is a good Catholic and a follower of Jesus Christ.



The Poor Fish says: A vaudeville actress by the name of Cherry is willing to travel for LaFollette and amuse the voters in consideration for her railroad fare. She is willing to do the same for Charlie Bryan, John W. Davis' partner. This girl is so non-partisan that she would make a good nurse for Sam Gompers.